

## **Chapter 7**

### **Program Organization and Implementation**

#### **Purpose**

The purpose of the ICMP is to enhance the state's role in supporting and coordinating partnerships among local, state and federal agencies and organizations in the planning and management of these efforts. The ICMP will strengthen local stakeholder capacity to initiate and continue effective coastal management consistent with identified state standards and criteria.

The ICMP will play an important role in shaping coastal ecosystem management policies, streamlining procedures, and providing a clearinghouse for information on regulatory programs governing our coast. The program will also increase public awareness, involvement and opportunities for citizens to participate in decisions affecting our Lake Michigan coastal resources.

#### **Organization of ICMP**

The DNR is under the supervision of the Director. The DNR was designated as the lead state agency to receive and administer CZMP funds for implementing the ICMP. The ICMP will not perform regulatory functions, rather it will review federal activities with the coastal zone for consistency, administer the coastal grants program, and support coastal communities in the development of sustainable coastal management policies.

The ICMP will be housed in the IDNR Office of Resource Conservation. The staff and technical resources of the DNR and Office of Resource Conservation will support the ICMP. ICMP staff will collaborate with IDNR's Office of Water Resources Lake Michigan Division in reviewing federal consistency determinations.

#### **Coastal Program Network and Roles**

Implementation of Illinois laws and policies identified in the ICMP program document is conducted by many state agencies and local units of government. The role of these state agencies and units of government will not change, and their respective regulatory functions will be continued to be performed as required under existing statutes and authorities. The ICMP document identifies a framework of existing programs, laws and policies that brings state agencies into a comprehensive network. This network will improve coordination and focus of efforts to protect and manage our coastal resources.

#### **Consistency among State Agencies and within IDNR**

State agencies are responsible for implementing policies and regulations in a manner consistent with Illinois State law. The ICMP will enhance the coordination of these agencies in the Coastal Zone in two ways. First, the ICMP authority originates within Executive Order XX which ensures consistency amongst state agencies, and an administrative directive to ensure consistency within DNR departments. Secondly, the ICMP network including the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC), and the Citizen Advisory Group (CAG) will also ensure consistency on Coastal Policies

## **Members of Coastal Program Network**

- **Technical Advisory Committee**

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) will review and provide comment on the project recommendations received from the CAG. The TAC will also provide recommendations on priority issues and emphasis areas with particular relevance to their defining role as the forum for state agency input, consistency review, and coordination with other state or local agencies on projects or issues which could have an effect on land and water resources within the coastal zone. The TAC will formally meet twice a year to consider and recommend grants proposals. In addition the TAC will form topic specific sub committees, to meet on a monthly basis or as necessary.

- **Coastal Advisory Group**

The Coastal Advisory Group (CAG) will develop the ILMP which will provide a shared vision to help identify priority issues and emphasis areas with particular relevance to their defining role as being the forum for broad public input on regional issues and community involvement. In addition the CAG will form topic specific sub committees, to meet on a monthly basis or as necessary. These meetings will include the CAG making recommendations which will provide better direction and implementation of the ICMP.

## **Regulatory Authorities**

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) is the state agency responsible for development and implementation of the ICMP. The mission of the IDNR is to manage, protect, and sustain Illinois' natural and cultural resources, further the public's understanding and appreciation of those resources, and promote the education, science and public safety of our natural resources for present and future generations. The following top priorities, as identified in the IDNR's current Strategic Plan, support the IDNR's lead agency role for proper ICMP administration and evaluation:

- Maintain and meet the outdoor educational and recreational demands of Illinois' citizens in a manner that preserves and protects fish, wildlife and other natural resources of our state.
- Pursue direct acquisition of property to meet IDNR's ecosystem based management and resource compatible recreation objectives.
- Improve the quality of life for Illinois citizens through the proper management of the water resources of the state, including water supply, flood damage reduction, watershed planning, and regulation of development within the floodplains.
- Collect data and information on natural and cultural resources and effectively integrate with Information Technology operations to increase productivity, enhance service delivery and provide objective scientific and technological information for use by policy makers, students and scientists around the state.
- Encourage the public's safe use of recreational and natural resources.
- Utilize the Conservation Foundation, public/private partnerships and agency streamlining to achieve our priorities with limited fiscal resources.
- Maximize the economic and recreational benefits to distressed areas of Illinois by targeting granting dollars and focusing internal recreational objectives to create job opportunities in these communities.

IDNR management and regulatory authorities affecting the coastal zone include:

See (20 ILCS 805/Art. 805)

- i. Section 805-100 Conservation of fish and game.
- ii. Section 805-105 Conservation of fauna and flora.
- iii. Section 805-110 Statistics related to fauna and flora.
- iv. Section 805-115 Conservation information.
- v. Section 805-120 Pollution prevention.
- vi. Section 805-125 Agreements with federal agencies.
- vii. Section 805-130 Conservation of forests.
- viii. Section 805-120 Purchasing land for State parks.
- ix. Section 805-220 Historic structures.
- x. Section 805-225 Conservation of natural or scenic resources.
- xi. Section 805-230 Developing recreational areas.
- xii. Section 805-300 Public accommodation, educational and service facilities.
- xiii. Section 805-535 Conservation Police Officers.

### **IDNR linkages to State Agencies**

As the state's umbrella agency for the management and protection of its natural resources, the IDNR has, by statute been given broad regulatory authorities and management responsibilities affecting the coastal zone. These authorities and policies are cited in Chapters 9, 10 and 11. Within these statutes there are formal linkages that exist in statute between IDNR and other state agencies that support meeting the goals and objectives of state coastal management programs:

- (615 ILCS 5/14a) (from Ch. 19, par. 61a)  
Sec. 14a. It is the express intention of this legislation that close cooperation shall exist between the Pollution Control Board, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Natural Resources and that every resource of State government shall be applied to the proper preservation and utilization of the waters of Lake Michigan.
- (415 ILCS 55/4) (from Ch 111 ½. Par. 7454)  
Sec. 4a. There shall be established within State government and interagency committee which shall be known as the Interagency Coordinating Committee on Groundwater. The Committee shall be composed of the Director, or his designee, of the following agencies:
  1. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, who shall chair the Committee.
  2. The Illinois Department of Natural Resources.
  3. The Illinois Department of Public Health.
  4. The Office of Mines and Minerals within the DNR
  5. The Office of the State Fire Marshall
  6. The Division of Water Resources of the DNR
  7. The Illinois Department of Agriculture
  8. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency
  9. The Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety
  10. The Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
- (20 ILCS 830/2-1) (from Ch.96 ½, par.9702-1)

Sec 2-1 Interagency Wetlands Committee. An Interagency Wetlands Committee, chaired by the Director of Natural Resources or his or her representative, is established. The Directors of the following agencies, or their respective representatives, shall serve as members of the Committee:

Capital Development Board,  
Department of Agriculture,  
Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity,  
Environmental Protection Agency,  
Department of Transportation, and  
Historic Preservation Agency.

The Interagency Wetlands Committee shall also include 2 additional persons with relevant expertise designated by the Director of Natural Resources. The IDNR offices carry out these responsibilities in conjunction with or with the advice and recommendations of various boards and commissions, as follows:

Council on Forestry Development  
Illinois Endangered Species Protection Board  
Illinois Geographic Information Council  
Illinois Nature Preserves Commission  
Illinois State Museum Board  
Natural Resources Advisory Board  
Oil and Gas Board  
State Mining Board

In addition to the above, Governor Pat Quinn issued Executive Order XX that established the Illinois Coastal Management Program within the Illinois Department of Natural Resources and formalized the linkages between state agencies.

*“...I hereby direct all state agencies to carry out their legally established duties consistently with this program and in a manner which promotes coordination among those agencies in achieving its goals and objectives...”*

### **IDNR linkages to Local Communities**

There are numerous other communication paths and linkages that exist between the IDNR, and local governments, providing for an efficient means for proper management of the ICMP. The IDNR has a legislative mandate to coordinate with other state or local programs on the environment and natural resources. Specifically under existing authorities IDNR issues:

1. Permits for construction in Lake Michigan.
2. Permits for Lake Michigan diversions in all 21 communities in Coastal Zone.
3. Permits for construction in any floodplain or waterway.
4. Permits for Dam construction or modification.
5. Reviews of activities under Comprehensive Environmental Review Process (EAS)
6. Floodplain mapping revisions (insurance)

IDNR manages State Parks and Natural Areas as well as three ecosystem partnerships within the Coastal Zone Boundary. It also has the administrative capability to monitor and evaluate the management of the

state's coastal resources by the various agencies having specified responsibilities, and to present evidence and make periodic reports to the OCRM and the Governor, regarding the performance of all agencies in adhering to the ICMP.

### **ICMP Administrative Office – IDNR Office of Resource Conservation**

The organizational structure of the IDNR will also provide for an effective means for continuing consultation and coordination between the state agencies. Administration and implementation of the ICMP will be housed within the IDNR Office of Resource Conservation (ORC). The ICMP will expand the capacity of IDNR and allow it to take on new tasks that the agency is not able to currently perform rather than absorbing tasks that are already underway.

The ORC staffing plan shall provide for the tasks necessary for the proper administration and implementation of the ICMP, which include the following main components:

1. ICMP staff shall provide for consultation and coordination within the IDNR, the IEPA and other state agencies, local governments, interstate agencies, and regional agencies within the coastal zone to assure the full participation of those agencies and local governments in carrying out the purposes and management policies as cited in the ICMP.
2. ICMP staff will administer an Illinois Coastal Grants Program, making available annual funds for competitive grants for community-based coastal activities, consistent with the goals and objectives of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA) and the ICMP.
3. ICMP staff will coordinate with the IEPA in jointly developing a Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program designed to improve surface water runoff in Illinois' Lake Michigan watershed.
4. ICMP staff will administer reviews for Federal Consistency to ensure that federal actions that affect any land or water use within the coastal zone are consistent with the ICMP.

Carrying out the above responsibilities will require the following services and support:

- Fiscal management
- Grants administration
- Program development
- Resource management
- Project management
- GIS and Website support

A new ICMP unit will be created within the Office of Resource Conservation. The ORC unit will carry out these responsibilities from the IDNR offices in Chicago. Program support will be provided from the IDNR headquarters in Springfield. Fiscal support will be provided from the ORC Division of Administrative Services. The IDNR Office of Realty and Environmental Planning will offer support for land acquisitions funded through ICMP grants and for conducting internal reviews initiated by ICMP staff under the Comprehensive Environmental Review Process (CERP) for actions funded through the ICMP. This will be done to ensure that they comply with relevant state and federal environmental statutes.

The OWR Division of Water Resource Management - Lake Michigan Programs Section is responsible for the management of the state's interests in Lake Michigan and issues permits for work in and along the

Lake Michigan shore. The Section also administers the allocation of water from Lake Michigan and monitors technical studies and data collection activities related to the lake level, bank erosion and sediment movement. ICMP will work closely with the Lake Michigan office of OWR to meet with the needs of the coastal communities and local governments.

Other ORC divisions and IDNR offices will provide support to facilitate administration, agency coordination and consultation, and to satisfy other special needs, such as GIS, website, procurement of services, and legal support as needed. The initial ICMP will consist of 5 full-time staff to effectively administer the ICMP Program. There are numerous ICMP administrative requirements such as ensuring state and federal consistency, developing the coastal NPS program, conducting TAC and CAG meetings, maintaining a website, and fulfilling numerous reporting requirements. The ICMP grants program will be a major work effort, involving grant workshops, project monitoring, and grant reporting.

### **ICMP Program Implementation**

The implementation of the ICMP will be conducted through existing state land and water resource authorities, within state and federal rules and regulations. Chapters 9, 10, and 11 describe the existing state authorities and policies for the management and regulation of the land and water resources within the coastal zone, and identify the state agencies that administer those authorities. The statutory authorities and enforceable policies are both comprehensive and specific in regulating land and water uses. The authorities vested within the IDNR and the IEPA comprise the crucial underpinnings for addressing the special management areas cited in Chapter 6. These statutory authorities, together with other existing cooperative and coordinative linkages between the IDNR and the IEPA, comprise the basic jurisdictional framework which will ensure proper implementation of the ICMP policies.

The following statutes comprise key existing measures for cooperation between the IEPA and the IDNR, and their responsibility for ensuring that every resource in state government is used for the preservation of the waters of Lake Michigan. The legislative intent to provide for state agency coordination and state-local coordination is cited under existing statute **615 ILCS 5/14a**. This statute demonstrates the State's commitment to work cooperatively to implement existing laws and policies pertaining to the waters of Lake Michigan and thus requiring the IDNR, the IEPA and all state agencies to exercise their authorities in conformance with the policies of the ICMP. Section 5/14a reads as follows:

*Sec.14a. "It is the express intention of this legislation that close cooperation shall exist between the Pollution Control Board, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Natural Resources and that every resource of State government shall be applied to the proper preservation and utilization of the waters of Lake Michigan.*

*The Environmental Protection Agency shall work in close cooperation with the City of Chicago and other affected units of government to: (1) terminate discharge of pollutional waste materials to Lake Michigan from vessels in both intra-state and inter-state navigation, and (2) abate domestic, industrial, and other pollution to assure that Lake Michigan beaches in Illinois are suitable for full body contact sports, meeting criteria of the Pollution Control Board.*

*The Environmental Protection Agency shall regularly conduct water quality and lake bed surveys to evaluate the ecology and the quality of water in Lake Michigan. Results of such surveys shall be made available, without charge, to all interested persons and agencies. It shall be the responsibility of the Director of the Environmental Protection Agency to report annually or at such other times as the Governor shall direct; such report shall provide hydrologic, biologic, and chemical data together with recommendations to the Governor and members of the General Assembly.*

*The requirement for reporting to the General Assembly shall be satisfied by filing copies of the report with the Speaker, the Minority Leader and the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the President, the Minority Leader and the Secretary of the Senate and the Legislative Research Unit, as required by Section 3.1 of "An Act to revise the law in relation to the General Assembly", approved February 25, 1874, as amended, and filing such additional copies with the State Government Report Distribution Center for the General Assembly as is required under paragraph (t) of Section 7 of the State Library Act. In meeting the requirements of this Act, the Pollution Control Board, Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Natural Resources are authorized to be in direct contact with individuals, municipalities, public and private corporations and other organizations which are or may be contributing to the discharge of pollution to Lake Michigan."*

Another major criterion which highlights the coordination between the IDNR and the IEPA, and which further ensures the responsibility to exercise their authorities in conformance with ICMP policies, is cited under existing statute **615 ILCS 5/18**. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Section 18, which read as follows, specifically address the requirements for the Permit approval process for structures and fill in Lake Michigan:

*Sec. 18, Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 "It is unlawful to make any fill or deposit of rock, earth, sand, or other material, or any refuse matter of any kind or description or build or commence the building of any wharf, pier, dolphin, boom, weir, breakwater, bulkhead, jetty, causeway, harbor, or mooring facilities for watercraft, or build or commence the building of any other structure, or do any work of any kind whatsoever in any of the public bodies of water within the State of Illinois, without first submitting the plans, profiles, and specifications therefor, and such other data and information as may be required, to the Department of Natural Resources of the State and receiving a permit therefor signed by the Director of the Department and authenticated by the seal thereof. However, this requirement does not apply to duck blinds which comply with regulations of the Department of Natural Resources.*

*However, except as provided in this Act, no permit shall be issued or renewed authorizing any fill or deposit of rock, earth, sand, or other material, or any refuse matter of any kind or description in Lake Michigan unless the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency makes a final determination pursuant to subsection (a) of Section 39 of the Environmental Protection Act, as now or hereafter amended, that the proposed dredging or deposit of material will not cause a violation of the Environmental Protection Act or Pollution Control Board regulations.*

*Nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the discharge or other disposition of materials of any kind into Lake Michigan without first obtaining a joint permit from the Department of Natural Resources and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Any person, corporation, company, city or municipality, or other agency, who or which (1) discharges or disposes of any such materials into Lake Michigan without a permit or in violation of a permit, or (2) does any of the things prohibited by this Section shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor."*

Construction projects in Illinois waterways, floodplains and wetlands often require both state and federal authorization. In furtherance of a coordinated permit review process for the protection of Illinois waters, a Memorandum of Agreement was signed in 1982 to simplify the approval process for the applicant seeking project authorizations from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, the IDNR Office of Water Resources and the IEPA. This resulted in the use of a joint permit application which has been in use since 1982.

Another key statute exemplifying the IDNR's authority and cooperation with other governmental agencies and organizations is the "Lake Michigan Shore Line Act." This Act provides the means or

methods of preventing erosion along the shore of Lake Michigan and empowers the IDNR to enter into agreements to accomplish such. Sections 1 and 2 of **615 ILCS 55** read as follows:

*Sec. 1. "The Division of Water Resources of the Department of Natural Resources shall cause investigations, surveys and studies to be made in cooperation with appropriate federal, State and local agencies with the view to devising effective means or methods of preventing erosion of the shore of Lake Michigan by waves, currents, structures or other elemental and artificial processes, and of preventing or minimizing in the immediate future damage to homes and other buildings and danger to human life resulting from such erosion. Any expenses incident and necessary thereto shall be paid from funds specifically appropriated for such purpose."*

*Sec. 2. "The Division of Water Resources may in the execution of its powers and duties under this Act, cooperate and enter into agreements with the proper agencies of the United States government, municipal corporations or political subdivisions of the State or any public or private corporation, organization or individual. Such agreements may assign to the cooperating agencies, organizations or individuals specific projects, particular phases or portions of any such project or phase for the purposes of this Act and may provide for joint undertakings and contributions of funds or other resources to perform or accomplish any work agreed upon between the parties to such agreements."*

### **ICMP Technical Advisory Committee**

The ICMP Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) provides the forum for state agency input, consistency review, and coordination with other state or local agencies on projects or issues that could have an effect on land and water resources within the coastal zone. The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) as one of its primary functions will review and provide comment on all projects proposed for funding. The TAC will also serve as the central mechanism in ensuring that all State agencies exercising their authorities within the coastal zone will adhere to the ICMP policies and management techniques.

The TAC is composed of representatives having working knowledge of coastal management issues and/or having job responsibilities associated with managing our coastal resources. As technical advisors, it is a goal of the TAC to include representatives familiar with the land and water uses subject to the ICMP, and the areas cited in Chapter 6 as being of particular concern, for preservation or restoration, or meriting special attention. The representatives must have working knowledge of their existing authorities, data, studies, reports, and programs within the coastal boundary. The Office Director or Managers of each of the following offices will determine the best qualified person to appoint as their representative.

The TAC is composed of the following state agency/offices, which are responsible for implementation of the key state authorities, programs, policies and scientific analyses of the management areas cited in the ICMP. The TAC also includes a representative from the Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant Program that conducts research on water resources in the southern Lake Michigan Great region, providing a valuable source for information and an interstate link.

- 1) IDNR Office of Water Resources
- 2) IDNR Office of Realty and Environmental Planning
- 3) IDNR Office of Resource Conservation
- 4) IDNR Office of Land Management
- 5) Illinois State Geological Survey
- 6) Illinois Natural History Survey
- 7) Illinois Board of Natural Resources Sustainability
- 8) Illinois State Water Survey
- 9) IEPA Bureau of Water

## 10) Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant Program

The TAC will formally meet twice per year, with additional meetings held when determined necessary. The following provides a brief summary description of the duties and functions of the TAC:

1) IDNR Office of Water Resources administers regulatory programs over construction in the floodways of rivers, lakes, and streams; construction in the shore waters of Lake Michigan; construction and operation of dams; construction in public bodies of water; diversion of water from Lake Michigan; and withdrawal of water from Lake Shelbyville, Carlyle Lake, and Rend Lake. The Office is the lead state agency for water resources planning, navigation, floodplain management, the National Flood Insurance Program, and interstate organizations on water resources. Interagency duties include the state water plan, drought response, flood emergency situation reports, and the comprehensive review of Illinois water use law.

2) IDNR Office of Realty and Environmental Planning directs environmental analysis functions of the IDNR to ensure preservation and protection of natural resource values through implementation of the Endangered Species Protection Act, Interagency Wetlands Policy Act, and the Illinois Natural Areas Preservation Act. It coordinates planning for departmental sites, greenways and trails by providing financial and technical assistance to local agencies and organizations. The Office is responsible for acquisition of all real estate for use in the IDNR's recreational and wildlife programs.

3) IDNR Office of Resource Conservation's mission is to facilitate the protection, enhancement, and utilization of the natural resources of the state for its citizens. The Office administers federal aid and special funds programs such as the Wildlife Preservation Fund, and conservation programs, including the Illinois Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP), the Landowner Incentive Program and Illinois River 2020. Office Divisions are Fisheries, Wildlife Resources, and Habitat Resources, which includes forestry and exotic species. The Office works with the Nature Preserves Commission and the Endangered Species Protection Board. The Office is also responsible for monitoring, maintaining, enhancing and restoring biological diversity and the ecological condition of the Illinois landscape through local partnerships and for administering the Partners for Conservation Program. The Critical Trends Assessment Project provides an on-going process to evaluate the state's environment. The Office also addresses contaminant issues that impact IDNR properties.

4) IDNR Office of Land Management is responsible for management of 308 state parks, and recreational sites located on more than 475,000 acres of land. The Office manages lodges, resorts, and activities at these sites, and provides information and educational programs on various recreational activities, including camping, hiking, biking, fishing, and hunting. The Office is also responsible for annual site plans of work, a statewide site camping plan and trails plan, and an operations handbook which includes guidelines for new licenses, leases, permits and/or agreements.

5) Illinois State Geological Survey provides earth science information relevant to the state's environmental quality, economic vitality, and public safety. Some 200 scientists and technical support staff conduct basic and applied research in geology, compile geologic maps, and gather and manage the state's geological data to provide information to industry, governmental agencies and the public about the geology and mineral resources of Illinois.

6) Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS) has been the guardian and recorder of the biological resources of Illinois since 1858. With a staff of over 200 scientists and technicians, its mission is to investigate and document the biological resources of Illinois and other areas, and to acquire and provide natural history information that can be used to promote the common understanding, conservation, and management of these resources. INHS maintains scientifically rigorous research programs in basic and applied ecology,

systematics, and biogeography capable of addressing emerging issues relevant to the conservation, management, and sustainable use of biotic resources. INHS provides a stable, long-term repository of biological collections and ecological data, promotes cross-disciplinary collaboration to address complex ecological issues, and disseminates information on the ecology and biodiversity of Illinois.

7) Illinois Board of Natural Resources Sustainability the primary external advisory body for the Institute of Natural Resource Sustainability (INRS), which is charged with providing input and advice related to the scientific and research agenda, management, and funding of the Institute. The Institute contains five Divisions: Illinois Natural History Survey, Illinois State Archeological Survey, Illinois State Geological Survey, Illinois State Water Survey, and Illinois Sustainable Technology Center.

8) Illinois State Water Survey organizational structure includes the Center for Atmospheric Science, the Center for Chemistry & Technology, the Center for Groundwater Science, the Center for Watershed Science, and the National Atmospheric Deposition Program. The Water Survey provides monitoring, analytical, and mathematical modeling capabilities to address issues under these programs. The mission of the Center for Watershed Science is to generate historical and spatial scientific data, investigate and understand watershed processes, and to provide state-of-the-art scientific and engineering analyses to policymakers, planners, and resource managers in the State of Illinois and beyond so that they can develop and implement sustainable watershed programs based on the best scientific and engineering analyses possible.

9) IEPA Bureau of Water's mission is to ensure that Illinois' rivers, streams and lakes will support all uses for which they are designated including protection of aquatic life, recreation and drinking water supplies, to ensure that every Illinois public water system will provide water that is consistently safe to drink, and to protect Illinois' groundwater resource for designated drinking water and other beneficial uses. These water programs have been integrated to address the major goals of the federal Clean Water Act, the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and state regulations that address water pollution and water supply issues. The Bureau of Water conducts the following programs in striving to protect and enhance the quality of the State's surface waters: Permit Programs, Compliance/Enforcement, Surface Water Quality Monitoring & Assessment, Watershed Management, Operator Certification, Field Operations, and Water Quality Standards.

10) Illinois-Indiana Sea Grant Program (IISG) is one of 32 programs constituting the National Sea Grant network dedicated to an approach that uses research, education and outreach to promote the wise use of our nation's coastal, ocean, and Great Lakes resources for a sustainable economy and environment. The IISG serves clients along 104 miles of heavily urbanized and industrialized shoreline in Illinois and Indiana. IISG is jointly sponsored by the University of Illinois and Purdue University. The IISG focuses its resources on local topics, which also address priorities outlined in the NOAA and National Sea Grant Program Strategic Plans. The IISG will address local and regional needs and opportunities in four thematic areas: Habitats and Ecosystems, Water for Our Future, Coastal Cities, and Nourishing Healthy Communities.

### **ICMP Coastal Advisory Group**

The Coastal Advisory Group (CAG) will provide recommendations on priority issues and emphasis areas with particular relevance to their defining role as being the forum for broad public input on regional issues and community involvement. These will include the CAG making recommendations which will provide better direction and implementation of the ICMP. The CAG should identify coastal areas, emerging issues, or policy assistance needs on comprehensive coastal resource management issues and meeting long term goals. It should also identify needs which would assist in addressing areas of conflict resolution.

The ICMP will initially engage the CAG and additional local stakeholders to participate in the development of a comprehensive management plan for Lake Michigan. The Illinois Lake Michigan Plan (ILMP) offers the opportunity of a shared vision that can guide efforts for preserving, protecting, restoring and where possible enhancing the coastal resources in Illinois for this and succeeding generations.

The major duties for the CAG are to:

- A. Assist in the development of the Illinois Lake Michigan Plan.
- B. Provide recommendations on priorities for studies/projects to be included in the annual grant application cycle.
- C. Provide recommendations on policy direction, comprehensive coastal resource management issues, and long term development goals in administering the ICMP.
- D. Provide assistance in areas of conflict resolution.

The ICMP Coastal Advisory Group includes one representative from each of the following:

- 1) Office of the Lieutenant Governor
- 2) Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning
- 3) Alliance for the Great Lakes
- 4) Lake County Forest Preserve District
- 5) Forest Preserve District of Cook County
- 6) Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago
- 7) Chicago Wilderness
- 8) Lake Michigan Watershed Ecosystem Partnership
- 9) Lake Calumet Ecosystem Partnership
- 10) Friends of the Chicago River
- 11) Lake County Stormwater Management Commission
- 12) Illinois International Port District

One regional representative from the following coastal segments and inland waterway corridors:

- 13) **Far North Coast** (sand plain) Winthrop Harbor, Zion, Beach Park, Waukegan, North Chicago
- 14) **Central Coast** (bluff coast) Lake Bluff, Lake Forest, Highwood, Highland Park, Glencoe, Winnetka, Kenilworth, Wilmette
- 15) **South Coast** (lake plain) Chicago, Evanston
- 16) **Chicago River and North Shore Channel Corridors** Chicago, Evanston, Lincolnwood, Skokie, Wilmette
- 17) **Little Calumet and Grand Calumet River Corridors** Blue Island, Burnham, Calumet City, Calumet Park, Chicago, Dolton, Riverdale

The regional representation may be from a department, a park district, a commission, or the community, subject to the approval of the municipalities identified within that region. Regional representation on the CAG will rotate on a biennial basis, or as agreed to by the municipalities. The CAG will meet annually, with additional meetings held when determined necessary. Representation on the ICMP Coastal Advisory Group is subject to the approval of the IDNR Director.

*The following provides a brief description of the duties and functions of the non-municipal groups represented on the CAG:*

Office of the Lieutenant Governor In addition to being first in line of succession to the Governor, the Lt. Governor has several defined duties. These include serving as chair of the following entities: the Illinois 9

River Coordinating Council, the Illinois Delegation to the Great Lakes Commission, the Governor's Rural Affairs Council, the Illinois Main Street CAG, the Illinois Green Government Coordinating Council and the Broadband Deployment Council.

Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) To integrate planning for transportation and land use, CMAP has recently been created by merging the staffs of the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (NIPC) and the Chicago Area Transportation Study (CATS). CMAP will serve Cook, Lake, McHenry, DuPage, Kane, Kendall and Will counties and will continue with NIPC's mandate for leadership of regional growth management and comprehensive land-use planning. CMAP conducts research required for planning for the region, including the collection of data with respect to population trends, social, economic, physical, aesthetic and governmental factors affecting the development of the area; advises units of government concerning the relation of any plans, projects, proposals, and policies adopted or under consideration by any such units of government to other plans projects, proposals and policies applicable to the region; and prepares and recommends to units of government generalized comprehensive plans and policies which are metropolitan in character.

Alliance for the Great Lakes works to conserve and restore the world's largest freshwater resource through policy, education and local efforts aimed at preserving the Great Lakes region as a national treasure. The Alliance works on basin-wide policies, working in partnership with other organizations, and mobilizing local efforts on behalf of the Great Lakes. It also works with the region's residents, working with teachers, scientists, economists, legal specialists, government representatives, communities and individuals. Programs focus on water quality, water conservation, habitat recovery, land use, clean energy, and education and outreach.

Lake County Forest Preserve District is responsible for the management of land and natural, cultural, educational and recreational resources. The District presents the history and culture of Lake County through diverse exhibits and programs; provides comprehensive environmental education programs; provides a land preservation and acquisition program; develops master plans, and manages recreation, trail and capital improvement projects. The District implements natural resource management programs including habitat restoration, reforestation, and fish and wildlife monitoring.

Forest Preserve District of Cook County's mission is "to acquire... and hold lands containing one or more natural forests or parts thereof or lands connecting such forests or parts thereof, or lands capable of being forested, for the purpose of protecting and preserving the flora, fauna, and scenic beauties within such district, and to restore, restock, protect and preserve the natural forests and such lands together with their flora and fauna, as nearly as may be, in their natural state and condition, for the purpose of the education, pleasure, and recreation of the public....". The District oversees construction of new facilities and the reconstruction of old facilities, manages Nature Education Program, Land Management Programs, and six Nature Centers.

Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRDGC) is an independent government and taxing body encompassing approximately 91% of the land area of Cook County, Illinois. The MWRDGC controls approximately 76 miles of navigable waterways, which are part of a national system connecting the Atlantic Ocean and the Great Lakes with the Gulf of Mexico. The MWRDGC was originally organized as the Sanitary District of Chicago in 1889 in direct response to a typhoid and cholera epidemic, which killed thousands of city residents. The MWRDGC serves an area of 883 square miles, which includes the City of Chicago and 125 suburban communities having an equivalent population of 10.35 million people (5.25 million real people, and a commercial and industrial equivalent of 4.5 million people). The District treats an average of 1.5 billion gallons of wastewater each day. The District's Tunnel and Reservoir Project (TARP) is one of the country's largest public works projects for

pollution and flood control. One hundred and nine miles of tunnels have already been completed and are in operation.

Chicago Wilderness is a regional nature reserve that includes more than 225,000 acres of protected natural areas. It stretches from southeastern Wisconsin, through northeastern Illinois and into northwestern Indiana. The protected areas are forest preserves, state parks, federal lands, county preserves, and privately owned lands. There are also many unprotected natural areas that offer refuge to native wildlife. The Chicago Wilderness consortium is an alliance of more than 180 public and private organizations working together to protect, restore, study and manage the natural ecosystems of the Chicago region. The consortium's mission is to restore the region's natural communities to long term viability, enrich local residents' quality of life, and contribute to the preservation of global biodiversity. Lake Michigan Watershed Ecosystem Partnership was designated an official ecosystem partnership by the IDNR's C2000 program in January 2006. Goals for the partnership include improving water quality, protecting and restoring natural areas and wildlife habitat, managing stormwater and enhancing lakefront recreational opportunities. The partnership also seeks to demonstrate the ability of interstate, public and private stakeholders to work together, including various local, state and federal agencies and the ICMP.

Lake Calumet Ecosystem Partnership became an IDNR C2000 partnership in 1999. Its boundaries include a dozen urban residential communities in Southeast Chicago and South suburbs. These communities located in Cook County surround Lake Calumet, the Calumet River and Illinois portions of the Little Calumet and Grand Calumet Rivers. Organized concern for the preservation of natural resources in the Lake Calumet region began in 1980, with the founding of the Lake Calumet Study Committee. It was joined by various organizations over the next two decades in struggles to prevent expansion of landfills and filling of wetlands. This partnership focuses on restoring the natural environment, interpreting our history, fostering a sustainable economy, revitalizing our community and protecting environmental health.

Friends of the Chicago River "Friends" mission is to foster the vitality of the Chicago River for the human, plant and animal communities within its watershed. Priorities are to provide public access to the Chicago River and to show that the Chicago River can be both ecologically healthy and a catalyst for community revitalization. "Friends" envisions a continuous Chicago River Trail, linking the more than 50 urban neighborhoods and communities along the River's 156 miles. "Friends" mobilizes volunteers, brings together coalitions, initiates planning solutions, and connects people to the River through public outreach and education programs and actively pursues on-the-ground projects.

Lake County Stormwater Management Commission (SMC)'s mission is to coordinate the stormwater activities of over 90 jurisdictions throughout the county. SMC provides technical assistance, local knowledge and problem-solving skills to coordinate flood damage reduction, flood hazard mitigation, water quality enhancements and natural resource protection projects and programs. The SMC 2002 Comprehensive Stormwater Management Plan includes implementation of countywide minimum standards for new development; projects to reduce existing flooding and water pollution; flood hazard mitigation; multipurpose use of open space, natural floodplains and other natural resources through appropriate land use planning; coordination, technical assistance, and public information.

Illinois International Port District is governed by a nine-member Board of Directors. The Port District has the duty to study harbor plans and to recommend changes that may be required to meet changing business and commercial needs. The Port District has various certain rights and powers to issue permits for construction; to acquire, construct, own, lease and develop any port related facility or service; to police its property and exercise police powers; to acquire by purchase or lease real property for the development of adequate channels, ports, harbors, and terminal facilities; and the power to apply for and accept grants from the federal Government or the state for any of the purposes of the District.

## ICMP Consistency

Through an extensive networking approach, the state will provide the vehicle for proper communication and coordination. The network will create a means for maintaining the checks and balances, and a well-focused effort, clear establishment of priority issues and necessary actions needed for effective planning and management. Together, the network and state's statutory requirements will provide the assurance for implementing the full range of policies and management techniques. ICMP staff provides the hub for ICMP administration and implementation. Tasks will include public outreach, state and local agency coordination, federal consistency review, grant administration, education, scheduling meetings and maintaining an ICMP website.

• **IDNR Environmental Position** — It is IDNR policy that the IDNR Office of Realty and Environmental Planning, Division of Ecosystems and Environment shall serve as the primary point of contact on establishing an official IDNR environmental position on internal and external projects. This includes permits, and plans related to construction, development or other activities that would result in a change in existing environmental conditions, unless otherwise officially designated by the IDNR Director. The Division will carry out this responsibility in accordance with the IDNR's CERP Program.

• **Distinguishing ICMP Consistency and the IDNR Environmental Position** — It is IDNR policy for the Division of Ecosystems and Environment to be the primary point of contact in establishing an IDNR Environmental Position (in accordance with the IDNR's CERP Program) in the areas discussed above. Having an approved ICMP will require the review to be in adherence to ICMP policies and authorities. ICMP staff will fully coordinate with the Division of Ecosystems and Environment in establishing ICMP consistency determinations. However, ICMP staff will be the point of contact for providing ICMP consistency reviews and providing ICMP consistency determinations.

The TAC will be the key mechanism for ensuring state administrative review of development plans, projects, or land and water use regulations to ensure ICMP consistency. The identification of other state and relevant federal agency contacts will be necessary to seek out consistency determinations for state authorities not represented on the TAC or to seek consultation on specific federal issues of relevance as necessary. ICMP staff will request that the agency select a representative as a point of contact. That representative should become familiar with the ICMP boundary and key program elements. The agency representative would then seek consultation within their agency to ensure ICMP consistency or to address the issue requiring consultation.

The IDNR Director will have final authority on any change to the makeup or representation on either the TAC or the CAG in best satisfying the ICMP objectives and requirements. This chapter has laid out the organizational structure and framework for administering the ICMP. The TAC and CAG representatives make up the main components for regular program input and direction on specific issues, projects, and needs. The makeup of the CAG provides the key mechanism for local, area wide, regional and interstate agency participation in the management process

## ICMP Framework Summary

Here is a summary of the key roles in implementing a framework that meets the program management requirements:

• **Lead Agency** — The IDNR is the lead agency for administering the ICMP. The IDNR Director will be the final authority in recommending programmatic changes to NOAA, in making changes to the network

including representation on the TAC and CAG, and in making decisions as needed to resolve specific issues for conflict resolution in program direction, administration, or ICMP consistency.

- **Lead ICMP Unit** — The Office of Resource Conservation (ORC) will house the ICMP staff within IDNR offices in Chicago. The ICMP staff will be the central point of contact for program administration. The ORC Director will direct additional ORC support from Springfield or request assistance from other IDNR offices as needed.

- **Lead Supporting Agency** — The IEPA will be the lead supporting agency to the IDNR in administering the ICMP. The IEPA will provide full support to the IDNR in developing a Coastal NPS Control Program Development Plan for Illinois.

- **Lead for ICMP Consistency** — ICMP staff will be the primary point of contact for ICMP consistency determinations. This includes all actions made by the state or federal government. ICMP will consult with appropriate state authorities in making these determinations.